



Welcome

Model United Nations Students,

Today you embark on an exciting adventure into an area that you may or may not be too familiar with. Some may still be wondering what Model United Nations is, while others are all too anxious to begin giving speeches in front of the class. No matter what your case may be, I know that this will be a beneficial experience for everyone.

This program has continued to develop the speaking, diplomatic, and problem-solving skills within students, while opening their eyes to the world around them. Model United Nations students are usually better able to see the world around them and enjoy what it has to offer. As Model United Nations students progress further into their involvement in the program, they are offered opportunities to visit various cities throughout the nation and at times, even the world. They also have the opportunity to meet students from across the world and learn about how their lives vary from their own, while also having the opportunity to develop friendships that can last a lifetime.

The experience that you will receive from Model United Nations is unrivaled by any organization on campus. I encourage each one of you to make the most of your experience and soak up everything that this program has to offer.

While classes such as math, science, and English may end up distant memories when your high school days are over, the qualities and skills that you gain in the Model United Nations program often remain with you forever.

We are excited that you have decided to be a part of this wonderful tradition and hope that you will enjoy your experience. If at any time you have any questions, feel free to contact any one of the advisors or officers, we'll be more than happy to help you!

Sincerely,



Jason Watanabe
Advisor
Cerritos High School
Model United Nations

Bill Mustard
Advisor
Cerritos High School
Model United Nations



Structure



THE UNITED NATIONS



The Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Economic and Social Council

Security Council

General Assembly

Specialized Agencies

ILO	FAO	UNESCO
	WHO	

World Bank Group

IBRD	IDA	IFC
MIGA	ICSID	IMF
ICAO	IMO	ITU
UPU	WMO	WIPO
IFAD	UNIDO	WTO (Tour)

Subsidiary Bodies
 Military Staff Committee
 Standing Committee
 Ad Hoc Bodies
 Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia
 Tribunal for Rwanda
 Compensation Commission
 Peacekeeping Operations

Subsidiary Bodies
Main Committees
 1st Committee – Disarmament
 2nd Committee – ECOFIN
 3rd Committee – SCH
 4th Committee – SPD
 5th Committee – Admin & Budgetary
 6th Committee – Legal
Other Sessional Committees
Standing Committees
Ad Hoc Committees
Other Subsidiary Bodies

Functional Commission
 Human Rights Narcotics
 Crime Prevention Criminal Justice
 Science & Tech Sustainable Dev.
 Women Population & Dev.
 Social Dev. Statistical

The Secretariat

Related Organizations
 IAEA CTBTP PREP.COM OPCW

Programme and Funds

UNCTAD	ITC	UNDCP
UNEP	UNICEF	UNDP
UNIFEM	UNV	UNCDF
UNFPA	UNHCR	WFP
	UN-HABITAT	

Research and Training Institutes
 UNICRI UNITAR UNRISD
 INSTRAW

Other UN Entities
 OHCHR UNOPS UNU
 UNSSC UNAIDS
 Sessional, Standing, Ad Hoc,
 Expert, Regional Commissions

Department and Offices
 OSG OIOS OLA DPA
 DDA DPKO OCHA DESA
 DGACM DPI DM OHRLLS
 UNODC NOG UNOV UNON
 UNSECOORD

Programme and Funds

UNCTAD	ITC	UNDCP
UNEP	UNICEF	UNDP
UNIFEM	UNV	UNCDF
UNFPA	UNHCR	WFP
UNRWA		UN-HABITAT

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 UNIDIR INSTRAW

Other UN Entities
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 UNSSC UNAIDS

United Nations System Chart
 The full chart available for download on the United Nations' website at the following address
www.un.org/aboutun/chart.html

Procedures

Motions are used to determine the flow and direction of the committee. A delegate must have a good understanding of motions in order to be effective in committee. A delegate must also know how to use motions to your advantage. During committee, the chair will only entertain certain motions during certain times of committee. For example, do not expect the chair to entertain a motion to adjourn or suspend debate during the first five minutes of committee. The way you should motion is to say, The Nation of (whatever country you represent) motions to/for.... Many times in committee, you will see that the same or similar motions are being made in committee and none are being passed. To save time, try not to make any unnecessary motions you know will not pass. This way, the flow of committee will be smoother and there will be less annoyed delegates.



Explanation of Procedures Procedure	<i>Explanation</i>	Votes Needed
Suspension/Adjournment	Suspension of debate allows delegates to move out of debate for a period of time. Delegates can then motion to move back into debate. Adjournment is to end debate on a topic completely. A delegate may not have a motion to re-open debate. This motion is usually used at the end of a conference.	Simple Majority (50% + 1)
Agenda	The agenda is the topic that is being debated. Delegates need to have a motion to order the agenda when there is more than one topic. Some committees have the agenda set to open agenda, which means it has no set topic, so be ready for any kind of topic.	Simple Majority
Table Topic	CHS delegates should never table topics. Tabling a topic removes the currently discussed topic. It is generally frowned upon.	Simple Majority
Dividing the House	A working paper is divided when there is a certain operative that delegates wish to remove. First, delegates vote whether or not to divide the proposal (no abstentions). If yes, then the operative and working paper are voted on separately. If the first vote is no, the working paper is voted on with that operative.	Simple Majority
Combine the Houses	If two working papers are similar, they can be combined. Contradicting operatives are either removed or one side is taken.	Simple Majority
Meaning of Present and Voting	A delegate has committed to voting and may not abstain.	None
Method of Voting	Roll call vote can be granted at the discretion of the chair. Otherwise, the count is determined by raising placards.	Chair's Discretion
Ordering Working Papers	This reorders the working papers being voted on.	Simple Majority
Caucus	The three forms of caucus are informal, moderated, and formal.	Simple Majority
Quorum	A quorum is reached when only half the committee is present. A quorum call must be conducted at the beginning of each session.	None
Right of Reply	The chair grants the motion when a delegate is personally attacked. This does not pertain to an attack towards the nation.	Chair's Discretion
Speeches	There are two kinds of speeches: general debate and substantive debate. In general debate, background of the topic is given, but there should be no solutions. Substantive debate allows delegates to say their solutions on the topic.	Simple Majority
Approach the Dais	Delegates utilize this to give working papers, amendments, or notes to the chair.	Chair's Discretion
Veto Rights	Only "The Big Five" (USA, France, UK, China, and the Russian Federation) have these rights in Security Council. Only one veto is needed to fail a working paper.	None



Procedures

Step by Step Motions Used in Committee

Motions (nation) moves to ...	Explanation	Votes needed
Open Debate	Utilize this motion to start debate.	Simple Majority
Order/Set the Agenda	Delegates utilize this motion only if there are multiple topics or if it is open agenda. If there are multiple topics, the order of discussion is determined by a simple majority. During open agenda, the delegates will determine topics and order.	Simple Majority
Move into General Debate	General debate is intended to convey to the entire committee your stance on the topic. Refrain from giving solutions. Some committees may begin with substantive debate.	Two-Thirds Majority
Open Speaker's List	This motion determines the order of speakers. Usually, all delegates are required to raise their placards to be added onto the speaker's list. Placards are then called on at the chair's discretion. Some committees such as Security Council go in alphabetical order according to nation.	Simple Majority
Set Speaking Time	Utilize this motion to set the speaking time to a reasonable period of time. This can be used at any time during committee except during voting bloc. Some conferences may have a time preset. Others may not allow this time to be changed.	Chair's Discretion and Simple Majority
Point of Parliamentary Procedure	Delegates are to use this when they want to ask a question regarding the procedures of committee. Usually used when delegates believe the committee has made a procedural mistake.	None
Point of Personal Privilege	Delegates are to use this when they must attend to personal reasons. (i.e. going to the restroom, adjusting the AC)	None
Point of Information	This is used to gain information that has already been discussed in committee. Delegates cannot use this to gain information regarding topics that have not been mentioned.	None
Move into a (set a reasonable time) Informal Caucus for the Purpose of (what you want to discuss)	During general debate, an informal caucus is permitted to share policy. In substantive debate, it allows delegates to give solutions, work on working papers, and write amendments. Informal caucus may be entertained at any time except during voting bloc.	Chair's Discretion and Simple Majority
Move into Substantive Debate	Usually the chair will entertain this motion after the general debate speaker's list is finished. Otherwise this motion can be entertained anytime during general debate. Substantive debate is intended to discuss solutions to the topic. Working papers and amendments must be written and submitted during this time.	Two-Thirds Majority
Move into a (set a reasonable time) Moderated Caucus for the Purpose of (what you want to discuss)	Moderated caucuses are usually short 30-second or 1 minute speeches that allow delegates to voice their policy and solutions. Moderated caucus is reserved for substantive debate only. Delegates raise their placards to be called upon at the chair's discretion.	Chair's Discretion and Simple Majority
Suspend Debate	Utilize this motion to suspend debate for break periods.	Simple Majority
Move into a (set a reasonable time) Formal Caucus with (? Minutes) for each working paper	Formal caucus is used for presenting working papers and answering questions. Generally, 1/3 of the caucus group goes up to present the working paper, but the number is up to the chair's discretion. Formal caucus is before voting block and is reserved for substantive debate.	Simple Majority
Move into Voting Bloc	This motion is entertained when all working papers and amendments are submitted to the chair. The chair picks two speakers for and two against this motion. Delegates are not permitted to talk or communicate by any means in voting bloc. No one is permitted to leave or enter the room for any reason.	Two-Thirds Majority
Adjourn debate	This motion is used when the specified time for the conference has been exhausted. If all topics are done and there is a significant amount of time left, an emergency topic may be called to order.	Simple Majority



Country Profile

Here is a sample of a country profile:

Physical Geography:

- a. Official Name: United States of America
- b. Climate: Mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; Map of the United States of America:
- c. Country Map

Political Geography:

- d. Type of Government: Constitution-based federal republic; strong democratic tradition; Names of Officials: President George W. Bush (since 20 January 2001)
- e. Capital: Washington, DC
- f. International Organization Participation: AfDB, ANZUS, APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, CE (observer), CERN (observer), CP, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO
- g. Size of Armed Forces: (males age 15-49) 73,597,731

Cultural Geography:

- h. Official Language: English; Other Languages Spoken: Spanish; Ethnic Composition: white 77.1%, black 12.9%, Asian 4.2%, Amerindian and Alaska native 1.5%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.3%, other 4%; Major Religions: Protestant 56%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2%, other 4%, none 10%
- i. Population: 293,027,571; Population Growth Rate: 0.92%; Population Distribution:
- j. Major Cities: New York, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, Seattle, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Phoenix, Philadelphia
- k. Infant Mortality Rate: (total) 6.63 deaths/1,000 live births; (female) 5.91 deaths/1,000 live births; (male) 7.31 deaths/1,000 live births; Average Life Expectancy: (total population) 77.43 years; (male) 74.63 years; (female) 80.36 years
- l. Teachers/Population: ; Doctors/Population:

Economic Geography:

- m. GDP: purchasing power parity - \$10.98 trillion
- n. Percent of Arable Land: 19.3%
- o. Natural Resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber
- p. Major Agricultural Products: wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton Major Industrial Products: leading industrial power in the world
- q. Major Exports: capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products; Major Imports: crude oil and refined petroleum products, machinery, automobiles, consumer goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages
- r. Currency: US Dollar; Exchange Rate: British pounds per US dollar - 0.6139; Canadian dollars per US dollar - 1.4045; Japanese yen per US dollar - 116.08; euros per US dollar - 0.8866
- s. Balance of Trade: (exports) \$714.5 billion; (imports) \$1.26 trillion
- t. Timeline: (1980-2004)

A country profile provides important information about your nation, which helps you to better understand your country and its connection with your committee's topic. You may also use this to find your bloc and policy.



Use <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/> to find information for your country profile.



Note: Outline format is the most effective, but you may organize it however you like!



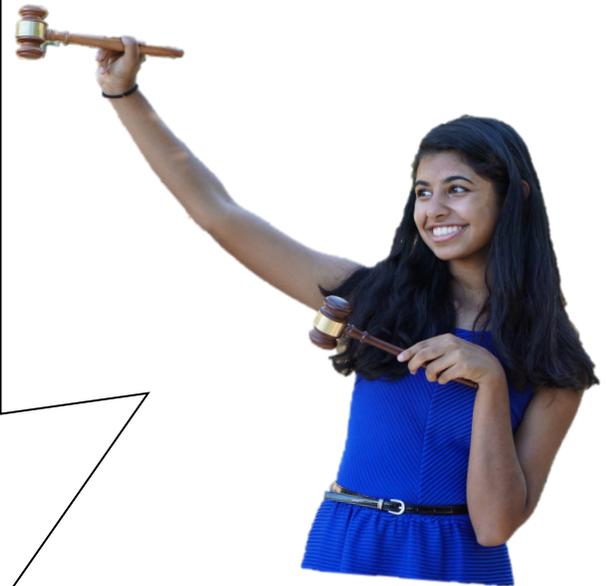
Position Paper

In every committee, a delegate is required to turn in a position paper for one or more of the topics. This is a general format, however always be sure to check the conference website if they require a different format or require something besides a position paper.

- Times New Roman, Size 12 Font
- 2 Pages, Single Spaced
- Justified Alignment
- Part A takes up half of page 1
- Part B takes up the other half of page 1
- Part C take up all of page 2



Also, this paper should not include any personal pronouns such as I, we, they, me, you, etc. Avoid using **fluff**, or unnecessary language that is used to either take up space in the paper or beautify the writing style. Remember that your paper is not a literary work of art, and should be concise, factual information only. The best position papers are the ones in which every sentence is factual, crucial and to the point! Position Papers are usually summited to turnitin.com and it is important not to plagiarize any part of your paper. Use <http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/> to check your paper before submission to ensure that no parts of the paper were plagiarized.



Below is an example of a position paper with descriptions:

Committee Name: Write out the full name of committee you are representing.

Committee Topic: One topic per position paper.

Country Name: Full name of the country you are representing.

A. Background of Topic: In this section, be brief, but make sure to include the overview of the problem in detail. Describe the historical background of topic, such as how it started, who was involved in the conflict or affected by it and who the main players are, and why it's an international problem that must be resolved. In addition, include where it occurred, as well as the outcome of the problem. Stating several major events, organizations involved, etc. are always a good idea! But do not include any fluff, and avoid creative writing or analogies: position paper should be down to the fact. This part should take about half the space of first page. Remember to be proportionate, and look thoroughly researched with statistics related to the topic and your country.

B. United Nations Involvement: This is where everything about UN comes in. How did the UN first become involved and what was the cause? What did the UN do? List and describe specific actions, programs, campaigns, projects that they did as well as the names of UN organs involved. What other committees, NGOs (Non-governmental organizations), and agencies of the UN participated? Some of the UN action should include: resolutions passed, new committees set-up, established organizations, peacekeeping forces, etc. What was the result of such actions and how did the world respond? Also include success and failures of the UN pertaining to the topic. Do not just list the committees, but briefly explain what they have done. This part should also take the other half of the page. Be straightforward and concise as well.



Position Paper

C. Country Policy and Solutions: This is probably the most important and helpful section of your position paper. In this part, you will outline the different measures that your country wants to take to solve the issue at hand. Solutions should be introduced by briefly talking about your country's viewpoint or policy towards the topic, and should be followed by different actions that support that policy. You can find your nation's policy by researching different resolutions it has signed, looking for statements released by political leaders, and seeing which other countries your country has worked with in the past in regards to this topic. Once the policy has been stated, make sure that your solutions include topics such as whether or not action should be taken, the different organizations that should be involved and any other details that are important to providing a legitimate argument for your solutions. Remember that in order to provide a solid argument, you will need at least 2-3 solutions that address different aspects of the topic, and each one's explanation in this section should be comprehensive enough to explain the cost, the level of implementation, any documentation that this affects, and new outcomes that are expected if the solutions are successfully implemented. Ensure that you bring together solutions from a variety of sources, and include participation from NGOs whenever applicable.

Bibliography:

- A bibliography is always required.
- Use a standard format like MLA format unless specified.
- List of websites, books, and other resources used to write this paper should be stated in alphabetical order.
- The point of bibliography is to know where a delegate has attained the information, check for legitimacy, and possible plagiarism.
- You may use either the back of the second page or a different sheet of paper
- Make the paper look formal. Nice and pretty fonts should not be used within the bibliography!
- Use www.easybib.com for MLA format bibliographies!





Research

Research is information found on the internet, in books, or from other sources that you use to understand your topic so that when you go into committee you are able to come up with strong solutions and implement them.

The best way to research is by using the five "W's" and the "H": Who? What? When? Where? Why? & How? Use your position paper format questions to research and find answers to them. Research to answer the five "W's" and the "H" for each question. Make sure the sources you use are valid and reliable sources!



Where can I research?

- Internet
 - UN Website
 - Search engine - on these you may have to play around with the key words

For example:

Policy of the U.S.
"International Policy of the U.S."
Policy of the U.S. on <u>(topic)</u>
SEARCH

Don't get it yet? Just change the words around until you find what you want.

- Use specific websites (remember to make sure they are valid). As for finding good websites, it's up to you to find them and research them. If you're still lost, remember that the DAO's will be glad to help you!
- News agencies are very reliable in getting current updates, but make sure that they are not biased towards any specific country.
- Try looking for reports and documents relating to your topic that have been published by UN Organs, NGOs, or experts. Although these reports may be lengthy, they may contain valuable information such as statistics, ongoing efforts, and country policy.
 - For example, if your topic is "Gender Discrimination in Education", type in "Gender Discrimination in Education report pdf". Adding the pdf will allow the search engine to provide actual documents that have been published.
- NGOs and sanctions shouldn't be your main solutions. Your solutions should always be based on previously implemented efforts that have been successful in the past. You can always improve and existing solution. Although your speeches should contain 2-3 solutions, debate can steer in any direction so it's best to have more solutions than needed.
- For many topics, it is helpful to break the topic up into multiple aspects and addressing individual aspects through multiple solutions:
 - EXAMPLE: the topic of *water in third world nations* can be broken up into purification, distribution, efficient irrigation systems, etc.



Research

What am I looking for?

As you are researching there are questions that you might want to consider (see Position Paper):

- Security Council delegates must know and be familiar with all information on any current topics or updates regarding international peace and security.
- Your topic synopsis does NOT count as your research! Your chair will know if you have been using it because he/she wrote it! The topic synopsis is only a brief explanation of your topic.
- Your solutions should be diverse and be able to solve all aspects of the issue. Your committee is not limited to one problem of the topic and will discuss different points. For example, child labor is cause because of poverty, lack of education, and guerilla groups. It would be ideal to have solutions for each of these causes so you can more effectively solve the issue.

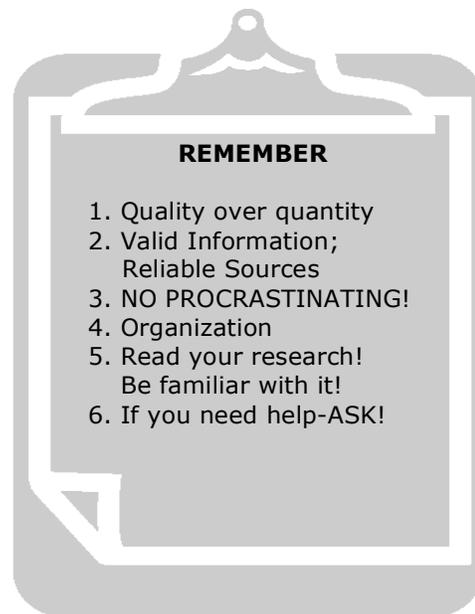
How can I compile my research?

There are two effective ways to compile and organize your research:

1. Binder- Get a 1-3 inch binder and put dividers labeled: Topic Synopsis, Speeches, Position Paper, Caucus Outline/Talking Points, Articles and Article Summaries
This will help you save lots of time. Organizing means being able to open the binder and flip to the section that you need.
2. Caucus Outlines (see Caucus Outline)

***Here are a few of the websites that are reliable, but there are a lot more out there, so it's up to YOU to find them...

- www.un.org
- www.google.com
- [www. Bestdelegate/research](http://www.Bestdelegate/research)
- news.bbc.co.uk
- <http://www.un.org/Overview/missions.htm>





Caucus Outline

A **Caucus Outline** is an organized outline containing all your research and solutions using a **bulleted** detailed format. It should address background, policy, organizations, documents, and solutions. Caucus outlines are only to briefly look at during committee to remember all your general points. It can be used during speeches, resolutions, comments, and caucuses. It is essentially a bulleted position paper with separate sections for general and substantive debate in order for easier reference in committee.



- Your caucus outline should contain all aspects of the topic being debated, separated into categories.
- The outline should address all areas of the topic from past action, current programs, country policy, to solutions. Maintaining a diverse outline prepares you for any direction the committee might go in.
- All categories should be backed up with specific details such as statistics, dates, organizations, funding, supporters, etc...
- All bullets should contain information regarding **who, what, when, where, why, and how.**

Quick Reminders

- Do not substitute caucus outlines for your physical research.
- Do not let the caucus outlines resemble a pre-written resolution in any form. Pre-written resolutions are illegal in committee and can get you disqualified.
- Caucus outlines are not required by conferences, but are HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that each delegate prepares one.
- Try not to copy and paste material from your position paper to the outline. Type out in the information in your outline so you remember the content.
- The shorter the better! Caucus outlines are only to briefly look at during committee to remember all your general points.





Caucus Outline

Here are some samples of a caucus outline:

Strong:

DIVERSE:
Addresses different areas of the topic. However, this short example isn't able to show all the areas. (Would also include: past actions, more solutions, and background)

Country: Canada
Topic: Human Rights
Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly on December 10, 1948
 - Document stated:
 - equal rights for all despite racial differences
 - no one is subject to torture or arbitrary arrest
 - right to an education
 - *the rights stated under this document are given to every being
2. Amnesty International
 - Who? - An NGO who campaigns for the UN Dec. of Human Rights
 - What? - AI focuses to:
 - free all prisoners of conscience
 - ensure a fair trial for all political prisoners
3. Solution: Education
 - Why?
 - imperative to improving society
 - lacking in underdeveloped nations, basic education
 - endowed to every person under Article 26 of Universal D. of HR.
 - Who?
 - focusing attention toward extreme rural areas
 - areas showing potential in growth
 - those unaware that they are facing discrimination
 - How?
 - Using the "Education for All" Program established under Oxfam in 2003.
 - *Education for All Program:
 - has proven effective rural areas in Africa, such as Tanzania and Ethiopia
 - supported by donor countries such as the US
 - brought education to over 150 villages in the last year

SUBSTANCE:
Gives specific details and avoids being broad.

ORGANIZATION:
Separated well into different categories.

Weak:

Barely any detail. Notice how the bullets are vague and do not give that much information.

Country: Canada
Topic: Human Rights
Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - gave rights to all human beings
 - adopted by General Assembly
2. Education
 - needs to be increased
 - through UNICEF or any other able ngo
 - increase funding
 - donations from countries

Does not answer "How?" or "Why?"

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is absolutely PROHIBITED. Cerritos MUN program takes pride in honesty. Plagiarism is not only frowned upon, but it is illegal. If speeches, papers, or even resolutions are found to be plagiarized, such as copying and pasting and changing a couple of words, then you will face severe consequences. These include removal from the conference and perhaps even future conferences, or worse, removal from the MUN program itself, and following the procedures under the Cerritos High School policy. Even getting solutions that were previously written and revised by the delegate is a form of plagiarism. Be cautious about that. Beware, for plagiarism is more easily detected than you think; sudden change in writing styles, use of vocabulary that is usually not expected from a high school delegate, similar information as someone else within the committee all creates suspicions. Remember that websites that you use are accessible to everyone. Such strict policies are not intended to avert delegate from utilizing existing concepts or information provided. Be sure to give credit and state your reference to the information you are using when you absolutely need to apply it to your papers.



Paraphrasing

SENTENCE: "Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse is an integral component of protecting their rights to survival, growth and development." (UNICEF)

PARAPHRASED TO: The healthy development and survival of children depends on their protection from violence, exploitation and abuse.

These two **sentences** are formatted differently; however, they encompass the same idea. In this case, it is more general, however when using facts and ideas always cite the source!!

"I wonder if I use the same ideas, but reword it, if it would still be considered plagiarism ..."

The answer is "YES." Someone else's idea should be cited. Always use the rule, "it's better to be safe than sorry."



A low grade is always better than receiving no credit on any paper. It could cost you an award at a conference or a higher letter grade in class.

Don't rely on excuses!

There is no good excuse for not citing someone else's work. Do not attempt to use the "I didn't know." This is a serious matter and could carry higher consequences that just a zero. Be smart!

Delegate Attire

Delegate dress, or conference attire, is the second impression that you give your chair next to your position paper; and the first impression that you give to your committee. How you dress in committee is the representation of your professionalism and dedication to how you want to do during conference. The preferred delegate dress is very similar to how you imagine a businessman in the real world.



Females should wear:

- Dress skirts
- Dress slacks
- Blouses/ Cardigans
- Dress shoes
- Stockings (with open-toed shoes)

- Jewelry should be simple and sophisticated

***Colors are preferably black for bottoms and jackets; while tops are usually solid colors.

DO NOT HAVE:

- Revealing clothing
- Short sleeves
- Short skirts
- *If it doesn't go past your thumbs, it's too short!)
- Midriffs
- Sandals or Tennis shoes
- Noisy accessories

Males should wear:

- Dress shirts
- Suits
- Lengthier ties or bowties
- Dress shoes
- Dark socks

***Colors are preferably black for bottoms and jackets; while shirts are usually solid colors.

DO NOT HAVE:

- Baggy Pants
- Tennis shoes or Sandals
- Denim
- Untucked shirts
- Unshaved faced

***Consequences for inappropriate attire:

The Cerritos MUN Program has always been VERY strict on dress code. If your conference attire is not according to these guidelines, you will be sent home immediately or asked to change. No questions asked. It can be deemed inappropriate by any advisor, chair, or delegate in the secretariat. The point of a conference is not to look pretty or handsome, but to present yourself as a delegate who wants to get straight down and serious in committee. BE SURE TO DRESS APPROPRIATELY.

“Freshmen Funding”

Funding is a key component in all solutions. However, the big problem is where to get all of this funding. A few facts must be established before a delegate can have a solution with funding.

Where not to get funding:

- Funding cannot be extracted from the United Nations because it is deep in debt.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have no money to give because they are privately owned.
- The nation you represent cannot provide funding if the conflict does not reside in your nation. This means that even if you are one of the “Big 5” you cannot fund projects outside of your nation.

Where to get funding:

- The World Bank can be the best tool for funding if the delegate utilizes it well. The World Bank contains a variety of departments that mainly fund development projects. Delegates should be specific and mention these departments in solutions. These departments are the following:
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) – This department provides loans and development assistance to middle-income countries in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe.
 - International Development Association (IDA) – The mission of this department is to reduce poverty. It gives interest-free loans and grants to the poorest countries
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC) – The IFC encourages growth in the developing world through funding private-sector investments. It also gives technical support and advice to governments and businesses.
 - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) – This department promotes foreign investment in developing countries by guaranteeing foreign investors against loss made by non-commercial risks. MIGA also gives technical support to developing countries to help promote investment in a country.
 - International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) – The ICSID provides the facilities for setline investment disputes between foreign investors and their host countries.

Guest Speakers

Function: Guest speakers are there for you to ask them questions and to force you to look at the topic in a different perspective. They often make a small speech to introduce who they are and their stance on the topic. This is the time where you should be writing down notes and forming possible questions.

Possible Question Topics:

- Controversial issues within the committee
- The opposing side's views and their opinion on it
- Reasoning for certain actions
- Clarification on any updates you may have received during committee

How to Ask a Good Question

- Take notes whenever a speaker speaks; this way, you can pinpoint the parts that you have questions on.
- It is best to be concise when you ask a question because the longest questions are often the most ineffective ones
- Questions are used for clarification; not to attack other delegates.
- When asking a question, use your research! Often times, when delegates propose typical solutions, there will be some kind of loophole, especially with talks, sanctions, peacekeepers, and funding.



Good questions are specific and to the point. You should avoid asking broad questions that may confuse the speaker and the committee. Form your questions in your head before you ask it so that it flows and clearly states what you would like to know.



Debate/Speech

General debate

... is the first and initial period of debate that most conferences will go into; it gives you and the other delegates in your committee a chance to recognize and promote each others' policies. General debate is not only important for getting your policy known, but also for starting to surround yourself with delegates of similar policy. Make sure to make note of other countries' policies as well, especially those who share your policy. Make yourself and your policy known – either confront countries that share your policy during informal caucus or even send them a note displaying your interest in working together.

• Speech

- Strictly country policy - absolutely no mention of new solutions. Save those for substantive debate.
- This will be your “first impression” on the chair and your fellow delegates – be “impressive”!
- Discuss the topic from your country’s point of view
- Mention your country’s involvement; what your country has done in the past, past solutions and their results
- Past UN involvement as well as past resolutions
- Try not to dwell too much on the history and background of the topic – everyone in the committee should already know the history of the topic
- You will usually only go through one round of general debate speeches before going into substantive debate

Sample Speech

The problems of world poverty have reached far and wide, with the country of Bangladesh fully realizing the effects that poverty may have¹. Bangladesh is one of the many countries who have been hit hard by these effects, with a GDP of \$2,100 USD per capita in 2005². In 1945, the International Monetary Fund was created to help stimulate the international economy and to facilitate the needs of many developing countries, Bangladesh being one of the many countries of which the IMF has assisted. Another method that has been established to help eradicate international poverty was the implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals, of which all of the world’s countries have pledged to meet by 2015. One of the many MDGs is the promise to help abolish international poverty³. Bangladesh believes that international poverty is a huge obstacle to overcome on our way to reaching these goals, and only through the cooperation of the international community may we as a committee hope to stay true to our pledge to the MDGs and help rid the world of poverty⁴.

1 – Introduction. Every speech should have one, but whether you want to get straight to the point or not is your choice. A general statement like the one used in this speech works as well as interesting statistics.

2 – Country background. How your country affects/is affected by the topic.

3 - Topic background. Mention what you think pertains to the situation and solutions the most. Avoid making it a history section, as most delegates will know this already.

4 – Closing. Do it as you would an introduction, except as a closer.

Sample Notes

- Bangladesh realizing the effects of poverty
- GDP of \$2,100 USD per capita in 2005
- In 1945, IMF created to help stimulate the international economy and to facilitate the needs of many developing countries
- UN Millennium Development Goals, pledged to meet by 2015



Debate/Speech

- **Caucus**

- Again, strictly country policy – absolutely no mention of new solutions. Save those for substantive debate
- Cover the points of your policy that you were unable to cover in your speech
- Ask other delegates about their policy
- During general debate caucus, your number one priority should be finding delegates of similar policy – try to start your caucus group during this phase of committee
- Be diplomatic – this will be your “first impression” to your fellow delegates and the chair on what kind of delegate you are. If other delegates see that you are not the type of delegate they want to work with, they will be less willing to work with you

Substantive debate

...is the longest and most crucial time you'll be spending in committee. During this phase you'll be working on agreeing and collaborating on solutions, creating draft and resolution papers, lobbying, and most importantly giving speeches, comments, and moderated caucuses on both the issue and its possible solutions. This part of debate no longer focuses on discussing the background of the topic.

Speech

- This is your chance to market both your solutions and major policy concerns regarding the topic to the rest of your fellow delegates in committee.
- In order to successfully market your ideas and solutions details play a key factor in your ability to interest and grab the attention of the committee. Not only will you feel more comfortable explaining the solutions, delegates are more likely to listen and agree with someone that sounds like they know the information are well researched.
- Explain why your solution will be more effective than other proposed during the rest of committee session - sell your solutions to the committee.
- Make sure your solutions are feasible and can actually be implemented by the United Nations. It must be as realistic as possible.
- If your solution has been used before in a similar situation or issue, explain why it was effective in eliminating the issue and how it can be effective in the current situation.
- Usually in the middle of debate, these speeches begin to become a little boring. If you happen to be in the middle of the speaker's list, make your speech stand out from the rest of the committee.
- If your solutions have already been said in previous speeches by other delegates, don't be repetitive and use another solution.

Sample Speech

Despite decades of foreign intervention and support, poverty has continued to riddle the international community, preventing the global development of the human population as a single entity. With this in mind, the United State of America would like to implement a three-pronged approach to help alleviate this issue. The first solution the US calls for would implement Sustainable Resources, an organization that aims to create international micro-lending bodies. First implemented in Bangladesh in 2004, the program has systematically helped decrease poverty levels by 11%. The second solution calls for the implementation of the Promoting Basic Services Programs. First implemented in Ethiopia, the program aims to



Debate/Speech

fund sustainability and sanitation projects to expand access to basic services including water and infrastructure by funding block grants through the public and private sectors. The last solution the US calls for is the usage of the Grameen Bank. As a microloan bank they have distributed over 50 million USD spanning over 20 million impoverished families. The bank not only provides monetary assistance in the form of loans, but it teaches them how to use and earn the money back. With these three solutions, the United States firmly believes we can resolve this issue.

1 – Introduction.

2 – Your main solutions. This includes a detailed explanation of the solution including its effectiveness in the past and methods to change it so it would be effective in this situation too.

3 – Closer.

Sample Notes

- MDGs, honored the oath to ease the suffering of millions around the world in every country
- Organizations such as IMF set up and been successful
- Fight against poverty will not be won quickly
- Creation of international micro-loaning economic body
- manage through organizations like Sustainable Resources
- 1983, Grameen bank established
- Distributed more than \$3.8 billion and changed lives of more than 2.4 million families
- Organize larger, international-scale version
- Smaller branches

Comments

- After a speech, delegates are typically chosen by the chair to give a comment. The number of delegates may vary depending on the flow of committee, ranging from 3 comments to even 0. A comment **MUST** relate to the previous speech. This means that anything brought up, be it an idea or a solution, must clearly stated to pertain/relate to the speech. To ensure as much relativity as possible, as this is what separates the good comments from the bad comments, be sure to listen to the entire speech; taking notes if needed. Typical comments should contain a basic structure, often beginning with the position of the speaker relating the solutions or ideas just brought up. There are two basic ways to approach a comment:
 - If you agree/disagree with a solution they bring up, you can state **WHY** your country agrees/disagrees with that solution. Don't bring up another solution, you're simply commenting about why you agree/disagree with the speaker's solution, not bringing up an entirely different topic.
 - If you agree with the speaker's point, but not their solution, then this is when it's okay to bring up another solution. Don't "shoot" anyone down in these type of comments, but rather say, "Thought the delegation of Japan agrees with the previous speaker's point of _____, Japan sees it more effective to use _____ instead of _____ because _____."

The 5 Exceptions in Security Council

1. *Voting*

- The United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and Russia, collectively known as the 'Big Five', are given veto rights in the Security Council. It only takes one veto by any of the Big Five nations to automatically fail a working paper.
- Do not just vote against a working paper just because you are not a sponsor to it. You must research thoroughly in order to know how to vote on each working paper.

2. *Speeches*

- Unlike other committees, Security Council delegates are usually granted unlimited speaking time, but it's best to cap your speech off at 5 minutes.
- In SC, general debate and substantive debate are combined, meaning you can provide information on both policy and solutions in your speech.
- Comments and questions are allowed after all speeches.
- Since there is no speaker's list, Security Council proceeds as a round robin. The first speaker is the Security Council President and then alphabetically thereon after.

3. *Resolutions*

- There are no restrictions in which introductory clauses you can use for your operatives because the Security Council has the power to enforce solutions instead of just 'encouraging'; therefore you can use words such as "demands".

4. *Caucus*

- Discuss your country's policy and relevant solutions.
- Get started on your working papers as soon as possible.
- It is really important to know each country's policy on varying topics in the Security Council. There are only 15 countries represented in the Security Council, so it would not be a difficult task to accomplish. If you do that, you would know which countries you should work with and how to compromise with other countries with differing policies.

5. *Agenda*

- Be aware of all ongoing threats to international peace and security.
- It is wise to concentrate on the topics that your chair suggested in the topic synopsis; however, if you ignore other existing issues, especially those that pertain directly to your country, you will not get a complete grasp of your country's policy. Also topics not listed in the topic synopsis could be chosen for debate, so it's best to be prepared for anything and everything.



Regional Blocks and NGO's

Regional Blocs

1. European Union (E.U) europa.eu/index_en.htm
(Mostly Western European Nations)
2. African Union (A.U) www.africa-union.org
(African Nations)
3. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) www.aseansec.org
(South East and Eastern Asian Nations)
4. Organization of American States (OAS) www.oas.org
(Latin American and North American Nations)
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) www.nato.int
(Western Europe and North American Nations)
6. Arab League www.arableagueonline.org
(Middle Eastern Nations)
7. Asia-Pacific Economic Council apec.org (APEC)



*You may be placed in any of the organizations named above. For different conferences, there are different requirements and formats for position papers and speeches. Please look at your topic synopsis and committee website for further instructions.

Primary NGO's

1. Red Cross (Humanitarian aid) www.redcross.org
2. Amnesty International www.amnesty.org
(Human rights)
3. Human Rights Watch www.hrw.org
(Human rights)
4. Doctors without Borders www.doctorswithoutborders.org
(Humanitarian Aid)
5. Oxfam International www.oxfam.org/en/
(Human rights and aid)

- In rare instances, you may be chosen to represent a humanitarian organization in a committee. These organizations do not have the same privileges as a member nation of the United Nations.

Caucus is a time to address ideas and negotiate what actions must be taken. Imagine being with your friends in a circle. Instead of discussing the latest movies, you are catching up with the latest current events. You may address specific ideas and actions to be taken that coincide with country policy. Also, delegates should utilize time by discussing ideas, writing the resolution, or gathering support for resolutions from others. Take the opportunity to go more in depth of what you may have proposed during a speech or comment. It is imperative that during caucus you display diplomacy at all times to gain the respect of fellow delegates.



Three Types of Caucus

Informal Caucus

Informal caucus lives up to its name – it is an informal gathering during which delegates discuss policy and solutions and begin writing resolutions. Delegates should be strong during this particular caucus; it is the best opportunity to display diplomacy and, more importantly, gain the respect of other delegates (and if your peers respect you, your Chairs will as well). Motions for informal caucus can be placed during either debate – in general debate, delegates should talk about country policy and previous actions taken while during substantive debate, it's best to bring up detailed solutions.

Moderated Caucus

Moderated Caucuses or “mods” are typically a 30 second to 1 minute speech given with a predetermined topic. Delegates can motion for a moderated caucus in which there will be no comments afterwards and will be at the chair's discretion, meaning the chairs decide who may speak and who may not. Delegates should take this time to gather support for a resolution, to propose new ideas, or both. Mods are purely impromptu, and thus, flow and the ability to formulate ideas in a decently quick manner should be emphasized. Keep in mind, that “mods” are not comments, and while they may be used to refer to another delegate's ideas, do not use your opportunity to speak to slander, to call-out, or to otherwise attack another delegate.

Formal Caucus

When resolutions have been turned in and delegates are ready to vote, a motion should be placed for a formal caucus. During this time, sponsoring delegates stand before the committee to present each resolution. Delegates who go up for formal caucus signify their strength and influence in resolution writing; this is your opportunity to shine! By going over each operative briefly, sponsors give an overview of their proposals in an attempt to “sell the resolution”. When presenting your resolutions, try to not read off of the resolution directly. The remaining time may be yielded to questions; When asking questions, make sure that they are not too complicated or hard to understand. Formal caucus determines the leaders within the leaders of your caucus group so it is very important to be detailed and confident when answering questions. Many delegates have the misconception that since formal is at the end of committee it doesn't count for much, but that is false, so make sure you give your 110% in formal.

"Your time is up!"

Caucus generally lasts 5 to 10 minutes, so use your time efficiently! In the beginning moments of caucus, each delegate scurries around the room, looking for countries within their same geographic regions or with similar policies – these groups are called "blocs". Listen to country policy during general debate so that you can begin discussion immediately.

After coming together, you can gain the bloc's attention by getting a scope of the different aspects of the situation that others may want to touch upon. Follow through by helping organize when each component should be discussed in an effort to be productive. It's best to be organized and open-minded during caucus (see Caucus Outlines).

Like any conversation, bear in mind that caucus should go with the flow of committee; saying random or redundant ideas goes nowhere. Also avoid pessimistic attitudes towards others' ideas; if a country's policy may contradict with what you propose, work out the situation until you come to an agreement.



"Let's gather 'round, 'round the Round Robin."

One of the best methods of getting each delegate's input is to partake in a "round robin" –style caucus. During round robin, delegates usually create a circle where every delegate is given the opportunity to speak, one by one. Suggest that your bloc start a round robin and begin discussion; this prevents less confusion and more diplomacy.





Diplomacy

Diplomacy is the one thing a Cerritos Delegate must possess. It is the courtesy and cooperation that you show towards other delegates in committee. Being diplomatic helps you to gain the respect from the chair as well as other delegates, and it also may benefit you in caucus and in resolution writing. Diplomacy is your way to success in committee!



A diplomatic person:

- Is friendly and courteous, yet not passive
- Is encouraging and works well with others
- Thoroughly understands the views of other nations and respects them.
-

For example, if one shows diplomacy in committee, he or she can:

- Gain respect and attention from other delegates and the Chair
- Aid the committee in running more smoothly

The Hardballer

This person has little or no diplomacy. The hardballer presses his/her ideas into the resolution and avoids working with other delegates. Rather than discussing solutions, he/she bullies other delegates around.



The Ideal Delegate

An ideal delegate is one who practices true diplomacy while assertively facilitating debate. The delegate actively promotes his or her ideas but still keeps into consideration the ideas of others. The delegate is well researched; therefore, a leading contributor to the flow of committee.



The Softballer

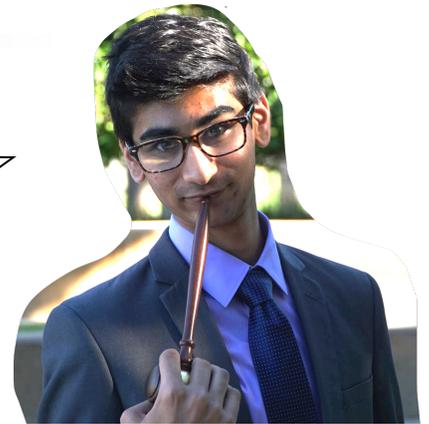
A softballer generally lacks contribution to the resolution, seldom comments, and is an outsider in the caucus circle. You can avoid being a softballer by being confident, asserting yourself when necessary and preparing well beforehand so you always have ideas to contribute!





Resolutions

The main focus of each committee is to create a document that solves the topics; it is a test of combining knowledge of individual country policy, topic sense, and diplomacy. Think of writing a resolution as a cooking course in which the final product is a concoction including: background information of the issues, solutions to the problem(s), and countries' policies. Resolutions must be detailed with plenty of insight as to what actions the committee should take.



Preambulatory Phrases

...begin the resolution by identifying the issue. Background information must be stated; this includes what actions the UN or major parties have taken. By including specific events, dates, and previous resolutions that relate to the topic, your knowledge of the topic will be evident. All preambulatory phrases must begin with a preamble:

Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with regret
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Aware of	Fully aware	Nothing further
Believing	Fully alarmed	Nothing with approval
Bearing in mind	Fully believing	Observing
Confident	Further deploring	Realizing
Contemplating	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Convinced	Guided by	Recalling
Declaring	Having adopted	Recognizing
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Referring
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Taking note
Desiring	Having heard	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having received	Welcoming
Expecting	Keeping in mind	

Operative Phrases

...contain solutions to the issue. Besides using personal ideas that agree with your country policy, consider discrepancies brought up in committee and address them in the operative phrases. Operatives with specific ideas save time and give the resolution a better chance of passing. All operative phrases must begin with an operative:

Accepts	Emphasizes	Notes
Affirms	Encourages	Proclaims
Approves	Endorses	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Calls upon	Further invites	Regrets
Condemns	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further recommends	Supports
Declares according	Further resolves	Trusts
Deplores	Further requests	Takes note of
Draws attention to	Have resolved	Transmit
Designates		



Resolutions

(Example Resolution)

RESOLUTION ON POVERTY

Topic: Poverty

Committee: United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Sponsored by: Canada, Portugal, France, Russian Federation,

To the General Assembly,

Recognizing that poverty in the world has become increasingly common in least developed countries (LDCs),

Aware that there is a need for development of infrastructure and housing at the grassroots level,

Realizing that poverty has caused problems in health of civilians and the economy of the nation,

1. Requests governments to consider population and development programs through:
 1. asking UNCHR and WHO for aid which includes:
 1. food,
 2. clothing,
 3. building materials,
 2. using Amnesty International and the Red Cross to distribute the aid;
2. Stresses the need to establish access to clean water for inhabitants;
3. Further invites mobilization and allocation of necessary funds needed for these programs through:
 1. the use of multilateral banks ,
 2. international cooperation efforts,
 3. donors to the United Nations and other aid organizations;
4. Recommends the promotion of proficient and targeted allocation of aid and programs used to eradicate poverty through:
 1. the proper monitoring by the UNCHR on the distribution of aid,
 2. the expedient use of resources available,
 3. government cooperation in the deliverance of aid;
5. Supports aid to be first transported to the poorest areas to have the greatest impact;
6. Draws attention to the need for primary health care, preschool, and basic education to be established in poverty-stricken areas.

Title
Resolutions must be properly titled with **Committee, Topic, and Sponsoring Countries.**

Preambulatory Phrases
*Memory Tool: Use the prefix *pre-* meaning "preceding/introductory"

Operatives such as **Decides, Approves, and Authorizes** are reserved for the Security Council. Avoid using them in other committees.

Operatives
*Memory Tool: Think of an *operation* where work is done to fix both internal/external problems.

Signatories: United States, Malaysia, Micronesia, Iran, Philippines, Venezuela, Yemen,



Resolutions

Leader vs. Secretary/Outsider

A good delegate is generally the leader of resolution writing. This delegate works productively and diplomatically, finishing resolutions on time while incorporating other delegates' ideas. Although this delegate may be the main composer of the resolution, he/she should not be a resolution-hog, preventing others from providing input or solutions. The more cooperation there is from a wide range of countries, the more likely the resolution will pass.

Additionally, delegates should avoid the contrary positions of resolution writing: the secretary or recluse outsider. Good delegates are generally the "main composers"; however, if other delegates are dictating how to write the resolution and this delegate lacks input, he/she becomes the committee secretary (a position easily manipulated). Avoid this stance and that of working alone. Working unaccompanied signals a lack of cooperation and effort to understand the committee's overall stance. It's alright to be flexible! Compromise is always a good idea, but be careful not to go off policy!

"Say NO to Pre-Written Resolutions!"

Chairs *highly frown upon* pre-written resolutions (unless in docket-style conferences). By writing a resolution before committee, delegates and chairs see your work not as a preparation tool, but as a declarative statement that you would not be willing to work with others in making a resolution. Remember, the point is to work with other delegates, devising a resolution touching many different aspects and policies.

*There is a difference between caucus outlines and pre-written resolutions. See *Caucus Outlines*.



***Some chairs will see **caucus outlines** as a pre-written resolution and you will be disqualified so be careful, as this is illegal in committee.

Amendments

Amendments can be made to a resolution as long as they are submitted before voting bloc and that they are absolutely necessary. These revisions are made to specific operative phrases (preambulatory phrases may not be modified) when countries feel that certain solutions do not *flow* with the resolution. Additionally, they allow for the resolution to be accepted by the committee as a whole.

(Example Amendment)

Topic: The Situation in Angola
Committee: The Security Council
Sponsored by: United States of America, France

Amendment to Resolution 1/2

- A. Deletes operative clause #2.
- B. Changes operative clause #10 to read:
 - 1. Stresses the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA;
- C. Adds operative clause to read:
 - 2. Authorizes of a group of special observers to report on the situation in Angola;
- D. Renumbers Accordingly.

What can you do?

Delete, Change or Add an operative. You cannot change a sub-operative only. If you wish to change a sub-operative, you must rewrite the entire operative.

Friendly Amendments

If sponsor(s) of the resolution feel that a certain part of their resolution should be amended (and the resolution has already been submitted), they can write friendly amendments that fix that part. Friendly amendments are usually automatically passed if all original members of that resolution agree.

Signatories

Don't forget the signatories! On both resolutions and amendments, you will normally have to collect a certain number of signatories. Signatories are nations who wish to further discuss your resolution and amendment. **Signatories do not have to necessarily support your resolution or amendment.**





Awards

At the end of most conferences, the chairs of each committee will determine which delegates had the best overall performance over the duration of the conference. Whether you receive an award or not, you should always act in a professional manner. Complaining or negative language that might misrepresent your school and delegation should not be resorted to if you are disappointed that you did not receive an award. You should also avoid any type of gloating if you win an award. Always show professional attitudes especially in the presence of the delegates and advisors of other schools.

Understand that the decision for which delegates receive awards is subjective, thus your performance is not always based on whether or not you receive an award, but rather on the effort that you put in during the conference.

Best Delegate/Gavel

The best delegate award, or gavel at some conferences, is usually the highest individual award that you can receive at a conference. The gavel still recognizes the best delegate at a conference; however, it differs from a best delegate award because it is an actual gavel rather than a paper award.

Outstanding Delegate

The outstanding delegate award is usually the second highest award that you can receive at a conference. At times, multiple outstanding delegate awards will be awarded.

Commendation

The third type of award that is normally awarded is a commendation. A commendation ranks just below an outstanding award.

Rapporteur

At some conferences, the chair will take a vote on who the committee believes is the best delegate. The delegate who receives the most votes is declared the rapporteur.

On a final note...

- Freshman year is all growth; so don't care too much about what award you get until next year.
- Experiment with different speaking styles to find what works best for you!
- As long as you're diplomatic, it doesn't hurt to try new things and you'll find MUN much more enjoyable once you can find a technique that fits YOUR personality.
- Make friends in committee! Although they may seem intimidating at first, the delegates in committee are normal high school students like you and can relate to the same experiences as you.

Delegate Affairs Officers

Delegate Affairs Officers (DAOs) are here to serve you! These guys are hand-picked, cream of the crop delegates who are ready and waiting to help you. If you ever need help with anything found in this guide, researching, your country's policy, solutions, anything – don't hesitate to contact one of them!



Henry Villarreal

Hello, I am Henry Villarreal: a Junior at CHS. At school, I'm currently the Junior President, one of the heads for a Latino program (LEAP), and involved in Red Cross, You & Me, and CSF. However, outside from the things I do at school, I'm a compassionate person. I never stand around to see people struggle with the stress we have to handle in our personal and high school lives because I understand it too. My goal isn't to get to know everyone of you, but to help as many of you as possible because a seed grows into a magnificent tree; that seed is you.

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Angel Nwosu

Hello! My name is Angel Nwosu and I will be serving as one of your Delegate Affairs Officers for the 2015-2016 school year. Model United Nations has been the highlight of my high school career because it has allowed me to build amazing friendships and it has given me the opportunity to create everlasting, memorable experiences. I hope all of you newcomers have an amazing time in this program and take advantage of all the opportunities presented to you. MUN can teach you so much but you can also learn a lot from the people you meet through this program as well. Other than MUN, I am an active member of FBLA, I take part in LD Debate, and I also serve as an officer in a few clubs on campus such as Health and Fitness Club. I enjoy dancing during my free time and I also like to devote some of my time to give back through my church and community service. I can't wait to get to know all of you and create wonderful relationships during my last two years at Cerritos High!

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Delegate Affairs Officers

Siddharth Somasundaram

Hey Guys! I'm Siddharth Somasundaram and I'm going to be one of your Delegate Affairs Officers for this upcoming school year. I've been involved in MUN for two years and I've enjoyed every moment of it so far. I'm looking forward to the final two years of this amazing journey! I will admit that my first few experiences in MUN were rather difficult, but with the help of my DAOs two years ago I was able to pick up the pace of it and improve steadily. Please do contact me if you have any problems with MUN throughout the year and I will gladly help you out through Facebook, text message, or email if you can't catch me in person :) I'm looking forward to another great MUN year and I hope you guys are excited to begin an amazing path of your high school journey!!!

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Matangi Kumar

Hello fellow delegates, my name is Matangi Kumar, and I will be one of the DAOs for the 2015-2016 MUN year. This year will be my fourth year in MUN and its been an amazing experience for me because being in MUN has not only been really fun, but it has been a great experience for me to learn more about myself and the world around me. I know this year will be another exciting year of MUN debate and conferences! Outside of MUN, I'm one of the Marimba players in our School's Regiment of Gold Marching Band and Drumline; I also love to play the piano. In my free time I like to Practice Taekwondo, Volunteer at the La Palma Inter-Community Hospital, or watch Grey's Anatomy! I'm so thrilled to get an opportunity to help people doing something that I

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Delegate Affairs Officers



Eric Sung

Hey guys! My name is Eric Sung and I will be THE best DAO for the 2015-2016 year! I've been in MUN for the past 2 years and I have to say, I've enjoyed every bit of it. MUN has really taught me valuable life lessons that I would've never learned anywhere else. Outside of MUN I am also involved in various clubs such as Octagon and Future Business Leaders of America. As DAO, I really want to get to know every one of you! If you guys need any help with anything, feel free to call me maybe! I hope you guys all have as great of an experience as me in MUN!

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Patriz Daroy

Hey delegates! My name is Patriz Daroy and I'm beyond excited to work with you all and serve as one of your DAOs. This will be my third year in the MUN program and I enjoy every bit of it. This is your first year of MUN, and you guys will definitely feel a little antsy, but no worries! All of us DAOs have been there, and we would like you guys to use us as a way to improve as a delegate! Although petite in stature, I will always be here when you need help so there's no reason to be scared of me! I cannot wait to share this MUN-filled experience with you guys and help develop your MUN skills. In addition to MUN, I take part in the clubs Scientists of the Future and CSF and I compete with our school's Science Olympiad team. Outside of school I am involved with my church ministry and I'm truly empathetic in helping others. Don't ever hesitate to ask me questions, even if it isn't related to MUN. I'm excited to meet you all and keep smiling!! MUN will be a great experience with a positive attitude :-)

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Shiv Patel

Hey there c/o '19! My name is Shiv Patel and I have been in MUN since freshman year. CHSMUN is an awesome program that allows us to experience so many adventures that are not experienced by others, and it is wonderful that you have decided to join. I am so honored to be one of your DAOs this year, and absolutely love MUN and can't wait to share the experience with you. I have experienced a vast variety of committees such as ASEAN, UNDP, UNEP, 1st DISEC, UNECA, and my favorite of all, Security Council. I've been on committees as small as 7 people and as big 200 people. Aside from MUN I am the president of Octagon Club, I am in the Junior Olympic Archery Development program, and I work in a neurogenetic laboratory at USC. I look forward to answering all the questions that you guys have and don't feel afraid to shoot me an email or message me on Facebook. I know that many of you might be nervous or scared that you decided to join CHSMUN, but I can guarantee you that you will cherish this decision for the rest of your life because MUN is FUN. 30 years from now when you look back at your high school life you will forget what classes you took and what grades you got in them, but you will not forget the places CHSMUN took you and the friendships that were made with them. If you have any questions I look forward to answering them, and don't feel afraid to shoot me an email or message me on Facebook. Finally and most importantly I would just like to say, WELCOME TO CHSMUN!!!!!! ☺



Hannah Yin

Hi, my name is Hannah Yin and I am so excited to be one of your Delegate Affairs Officials for the years 2015-16!! As introductions go, here's a little bit about myself. I love the beach, sunny weather, jolly ranchers, the smell of sunscreen (and of late, coconuts), and passion fruit green tea. I dislike the rain, am terrified of lightning, and hate the feeling you get when you try to fall asleep but can only breathe through one nostril. I dream of spending my life traveling the world and being able to experience different cultures and meet new people. MUN is such a huge part of my life, and I hope that I can help some people grow and learn to love it as much as I do. I'm looking forward to a great year with our MUN team!

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